June 1, 2005

		Page 100
1	"extraordinary claims."	•
2	I'm aware of what	
3	"extraordinary claims" are, generally, under	
4	these kinds of agreements.	
5	But again, I didn't have a	
6	very active role in negotiating those terms of	
7	these agreements.	
8	Q Is it correct that an extraordinary	
9	claim would be one which was not subject to the	
10	future claim values that were established in	
11	these agreements?	
12	A Well, you could have extraordinary	
13	claims with respect to both present claims and	
14	future claims.	
15	Q Okay.	
16	A But generally, extraordinary claims	
17	were exceptions to the negotiated averages.	
18	And plaintiffs were always	
19	pushing for as many exceptions or extraordinary	
20	claims as they could negotiate with respect to	
21	both pending claims and future claims.	
22	And the Center was always	
23	pushing back for as few exceptions or as few	
24	extraordinary claims, recognizing that that was	
25	one of the issues that they'd have to reach	

FINAL CONFIDENTIAL

June 1, 2005 William Hanlon, Esquire

		Page 101
1	agreement on.	
2	Q In this particular agreement, on	
3	page -283 and -284, it says that "The number	
4	of such Extraordinary Claims shall be limited to	
5	2% of Future Claims each year."	
6	Do you recall that being a	
7	typical number in SSP agreements for the number	
8	of future extraordinary claims?	
9	A I don't know that I'd use the term	
10	"typical."	
11	Generally, the numbers were	
12	relatively small percentages or actually small	
13	numbers of absolute claims.	
14	As I said, the Center always	
15	tried to keep that number, whether it was	
16	expressed in terms of percentages or absolute	
17	claims, as low as possible; and plaintiffs	
18	always pushed back.	
19	Q Do you recall whether there were	
20	some agreements in which only mesothelioma	
21	claims could be extraordinary claims?	
22	A I don't recall specifically, but	
23	that would not surprise me.	
24	Q Were mesothelioma claims	
25	generally was there a wider range, I guess	

FINAL CONFIDENTIAL

June 1, 2005 William Hanlon, Esquire

		Page 102
1	was there a wider range of were mesothelioma	-
2	claims considered to be the most were	
3	mesothelioma claims considered to be the claims	
4	of the highest value?	
5	A By who?	
6	Q By the CCR.	
7	A I don't know how to answer that.	
8	I mean, certainly, other	
9	things being equal, mesothelioma was considered	
10	to be a more serious disease, in terms of an	
11	asbestos-related claim, than lung cancer or	
12	other cancers or non-malignants.	
13	But you could have, you know,	
14	extraordinary cases, where, under the	
15	circumstances of the particular case, a	
16	non-malignant claim could be a more expensive	
17	claim to settle than a mesothelioma claim.	
18	MR. FRIEDMAN: I would ask you	
19	to mark this as Exhibit 3.	
20	This document is also	
21	"Confidential," as designated by CCR.	
22	(Whereupon, Hanlon Deposition	
23	Exhibit No. 3 was marked for	
24	identification.)	
25	BY MR. FRIEDMAN:	

FINAL CONFIDENTIAL

June 1, 2005 William Hanlon, Esquire

		Page 103
1	Q Mr. Hanlon, are you familiar with	J
2	this document?	
3	A I'm not sure.	
4	Q Okay.	
5	A I don't I don't know for sure	
6	whether I've ever seen this particular document	
7	or not.	
8	Q Was it typical to have a separate	
9	agreement for future plaintiffs from present	
10	plaintiffs?	
11	A I think the Center did it both ways.	
12	Q Do you know what the reasons were	
13	for doing separate agreements were?	
14	A I think it was really a function of	
15	the particular negotiation.	
16	I don't know of any particular	
17	reason.	
18	Q I ask you to turn to CCRFM000385.	
19	Under Section 9, it says:	
20	"Plaintiff Counsel have, for	
21	many years, represented plaintiffs in connection	
22	with their personal injury claims for	
23	asbestos-related disease, and are highly	
24	experienced in the asbestos litigation."	
25	Was that a characteristic	
l .		

FINAL CONFIDENTIAL

June 1, 2005 William Hanlon, Esquire

		Page 104
1	you'd say was generally true of the plaintiffs'	J
2	counsel with whom the CCR entered the SSP	
3	settlements?	
4	A Generally, the members of the	
5	plaintiffs' bar with whom the Center was dealing	
6	with in the late '90s had been in the business	
7	for a long time, yes.	
8	Q Wouldn't you say they were, by and	
9	large, pretty sophisticated counsel?	
10	A I don't see the word "sophisticated"	
11	there.	
12	Q I'm not asking whether it appears in	
13	there. I'm asking for your assessment as in	
14	your roles with CCR.	
15	MR. FINCH: Object to form.	
16	A It varied by plaintiff.	
17	It depends on your definition	
18	of "sophistication."	
19	Q In the fourth line from the bottom,	
20	it says:	
21	"Plaintiff Counsel believe	
22	that virtually all of their clients will accept	
23	their recommendations."	
24	And if you want to read the	
25	whole paragraph, that's fine to understand	

FINAL CONFIDENTIAL

June 1, 2005 William Hanlon, Esquire

		Page 105
1	what the "recommendations" refers to, obviously.	•
2	A No. I think I have a general	
3	understanding.	
4	Q Okay. Outside the context of this	
5	particular agreement, did plaintiff counsel	
6	represent to the CCR that they believed that	
7	their clients would generally accept these	
8	recommendations?	
9	A I believe, based on what I heard	
10	reported by the CCR claim staff, that these	
11	representations were made by the plaintiffs that	
12	had entered into these agreements, yes.	
13	Q On page -382 in the paragraph above	
14	4, "Payment of Claims" well, I guess the	
15	last paragraph of paragraph 3 it says:	
16	In addition, in the event that	
17	any current CCR member withdraws from the CCR or	
18	has its membership in the CCR otherwise	
19	terminated, plaintiff counsel and any such	
20	departing CCR member company shall meet and	
21	negotiate in good faith concerning a settlement	
22	agreement with that company, governing future	
23	claims that is consistent with this agreement.	
24	Was that a provision that was	
25	important to CCR members that if they	

FINAL CONFIDENTIAL

June 1, 2005

		Page 106
1	departed, they would still be able to retain	J
2	benefits of the SSP agreement some of the	
3	benefits of the SSP agreements?	
4	MR. FINCH: Object to form.	
5	A I'm not sure what you mean by	
6	"important" or which members.	
7	It was something that was	
8	negotiated for their benefit.	
9	The extent to which it was	
10	considered important varied member to member. I	
11	don't have a particular view as to how important	
12	that was to any particular member.	
13	Q Do you remember if that was a	
14	provision that was that that concept in that	
15	provision was introduced by CCR and its members	
16	or by the plaintiff counsel?	
17	A Oh, I suspect that that particular	
18	provision was introduced by CCR, because it	
19	provides some benefit to a departing CCR member.	
20	And I don't think that	
21	plaintiffs' counsel would have had any concern	
22	about benefiting a member who left the CCR.	
23	Q Was this a provision that the	
24	general plaintiffs resisted including and was	
25	difficult to negotiate?	

FINAL CONFIDENTIAL

June 1, 2005 William Hanlon, Esquire

		Page 107
1	MR. FINCH: Objection; lack of	
2	foundation.	
3	A I don't recall any reporting or	
4	discussion about this being particularly	
5	difficult to negotiate.	
6	It doesn't look like it's much	
7	of an additional commitment on the part of	
8	plaintiffs' counsel.	
9	So I'm not surprised that	
10	that's my recollection of those reports, but I	
11	don't have any specific recollection of a	
12	particular instance where a negotiation with a	
13	particular plaintiff was reported in my	
14	presence.	
15	I'm sure most of the	
16	plaintiffs' bar would always be prepared to	
17	negotiate something in good faith.	
18	MR. FRIEDMAN: Could I just	
19	take five minutes to confer with Ms. King	
20	 Ms. Brown and we'll see if we have 	
21	additional questions?	
22	THE WITNESS: Sure.	
23	MR. WYNER: Sure.	
24	(A recess was taken from 11:13	
25	a.m. until 11:20 a.m.)	
		Į.

FINAL CONFIDENTIAL

June 1, 2005

	Page 108
1	MR. FINCH: Mr. Friedman, you
2	pass the witness?
3	MR. FRIEDMAN: Yes.
4	EXAMINATION BY COUNSEL FOR THE ASBESTOS
5	CLAIMANTS COMMITTEE
6	BY MR. FINCH:
7	Q Mr. Hanlon, my name is Nate Finch
8	and I represent the Asbestos Claimants Committee
9	in the Federal Mogul bankruptcy proceedings.
10	Sticking for the moment with
11	Hanlon Deposition Exhibit No. 2, this is an
12	example of a Strategic Settlement Program
13	settlement agreement; correct?
14	A I don't know what you mean by
15	"example." It is one of the settlements
16	negotiated as part of the SSP program.
17	Q As I read this agreement, before the
18	CCR will pay money to a claimant, the plaintiff
19	must submit evidence of exposure to the
20	asbestos-containing products of one or more CCR
21	members and evidence of an asbestos-related
22	disease.
23	Is that consistent with your
24	understanding of the settlement criteria in this
25	agreement?

FINAL CONFIDENTIAL

June 1, 2005 William Hanlon, Esquire

		Page 109
1	A That's consistent with my general	ŭ
2	understanding of the SSP program.	
3	I haven't looked at this	
4	particular agreement; but, that was generally	
5	true.	
6	Q Were those two requirements	
7	namely, evidence of exposure to the	
8	asbestos-containing products of one or more CCR	
9	members and evidence of an asbestos-related	
10	disease requirements in virtually all	
11	settlement agreements with asbestos personal	
12	injury plaintiffs, between the CCR member	
13	companies and the plaintiffs?	
14	A Yes, I believe so.	
15	Q Can you explain for me why those two	
16	requirements were the basis for the settlements?	
17	A Well, I guess I think it's pretty	
18	obvious:	
19	The center wouldn't be under	
20	any need to settle a claim if there wasn't a	
21	basis for product identification against its	
22	members.	
23	It would be able to defend the	
24	claim successfully on the basis of lack of	
25	product ID.	

FINAL CONFIDENTIAL

June 1, 2005

		Page 110
1	And similarly, what it was	
2	attempting to do with these settlements was to	
3	enter into settlements that would compensate	
4	individuals for asbestos-related injury; and it	
5	was trying to get some evidence of that injury	
6	as a condition of the settlement.	
7	It was not intending to	
8	compensate people who were not injured by	
9	asbestos.	
10	Q Were those criteria, broadly	
11	speaking, designed to track the standards a	
12	plaintiff would have to meet in order to get	
13	past a motion to dismiss or a motion for summary	
14	judgment?	
15	A No; I don't think I'd phrase it like	
16	that.	
17	Q How would you phrase it?	
18	A I think they were entered into	
19	against the litigation landscape, but they were	
20	not designed to track anything.	
21	They were negotiations that	
22	took place in the tort system, subject to what	
23	the tort system would do if the case were not	
24	settled.	
25	Q Okay. So they were designed to	

FINAL CONFIDENTIAL

June 1, 2005 William Hanlon, Esquire

		Page 111
1	track how the law would treat the claims if they	9
2	were not settled?	
3	A Again, I wouldn't buy your language	
4	"track."	
5	Q They were designed to "reflect"?	
6	A No. They were negotiated in the	
7	context of the tort system based on the	
8	realities of the tort system, the particular	
9	jurisdiction, the particular plaintiffs'	
10	counsel, the particular claimants.	
11	But they weren't meant to	
12	"track" or "reflect" anything.	
13	Q The settlement amounts set forth in	
14	Exhibit 2, on page -272	
15	A The ones that are redacted out.	
16	Q Yes.	
17	 those were the settlement 	
18	amounts that were paid to the plaintiffs	
19	pursuant to this agreement that would resolve	
20	the plaintiffs' claim against all the CCR	
21	members; correct?	
22	A Again, I don't know I mean, that	
23	was generally true of the SSP agreements. I	
24	don't know about this particular agreement.	
25	But generally, the Center	

FINAL CONFIDENTIAL

June 1, 2005 William Hanlon, Esquire

		Page 112
1	always settled a case on behalf of its	-
2	then-existing members.	
3	Q Right.	
4	And it wouldn't tell the	
5	plaintiff lawyers, who were negotiating the	
6	claims, how much each CCR member contributed to	
7	the overall aggregate settlement amount in the	
8	agreement, would it?	
9	A No, it would not.	
10	Q Okay. So for example, if the	
11	mesothelioma amount here was \$500,000, the CCR	
12	would never tell the plaintiff lawyers, "Well,	
13	of that \$500,000, Turner & Newall's share of	
14	that was 20 percent" or anything like that,	
15	would it?	
16	A Not in the negotiation process.	
17	In the short-payment	
18	litigation, as claims were shortened, the Center	
19	did routinely advise plaintiffs' counsel and	
20	plaintiffs of the share of the company who was	
21	not paying its share.	
22	The Center did routinely	
23	advise plaintiffs' counsel and their claimants	
24	of the share of the company that was not paying	
25	its share.	
1		

FINAL CONFIDENTIAL

June 1, 2005 William Hanlon, Esquire

		Page 113
1	Q And the short-payment litigation	-
2	occurred after February 2001; is that correct?	
3	A No. My recollection but I'd be	
4	happy to take some counsel from my counsel	
5	was that it began after GAF membership was	
6	terminated in the Center, effective January of	
7	2000.	
8	So I think the short-payment	
9	litigation began	
10	Q Early in 2000?	
11	A something in, like, March 2000,	
12	yes.	
13	Q But as part of negotiating the	
14	values of the cases, the plaintiffs certainly	
15	wouldn't be told what the liability share was	
16	for each CCR member?	
17	A No, they couldn't be, because the	
18	shares of the members depended, in part, on the	
19	occupation of the claimant; and that information	
20	would not be known, systematically, until those	
21	claims were actually processed and qualified.	
22	Q Okay.	
23	A So, you couldn't determine the	
24	shares in advance.	
25	Q Turning to page 14 of Exhibit 2,	
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FINAL CONFIDENTIAL

June 1, 2005

		Page 114
1	Mr. Friedman took you through the	-
2	provision where it states that "Plaintiff	
3	Counsel agree to negotiate in good faith with	
4	the CCR and its then member companies"	
5	Do you see that?	
6	A Um-hum yes.	
7	Q Is it correct that what the	
8	plaintiff lawyers obligated themselves to do was	
9	to negotiate with the remaining CCR members and	
10	any current member that left the CCR on	
11	compensation amounts for future claims but	
12	they did not agree to any particular amounts for	
13	the companies that left the CCR, did they?	
14	A I think I basically agree with what	
15	you're saying, yes.	
16	Q So for example, if the overall	
17	settlement average for all the CCR members at	
18	the time Exhibit Hanlon 2 was entered into was	
19	for \$500,000 for mesothelioma, the plaintiff	
20	lawyers didn't obligate themselves to any	
21	particular amount to recommend in settlement	
22	negotiations with Turner & Newall if Turner &	
23	Newall subsequently left the CCR, did they?	
24	A No.	
25	Q "No," they didn't obligate	

FINAL CONFIDENTIAL

June 1, 2005 William Hanlon, Esquire

		Page 115
1	themselves to do that?	•
2	A "No," they did not obligate	
3	themselves to do that.	
4	Q I take it that you have not compared	
5	the average settlement amounts for Turner &	
6	Newall post CCR to what they're paying within	
7	the CCR, have you?	
8	A I don't know that I've ever seen	
9	information for Federal Mogul entity settlements	
10	after they left the CCR.	
11	Q Okay. During the time that the CCR	
12	was handling claims on behalf of its members,	
13	who was the person that was principally	
14	responsible for negotiating the exposure and	
15	medical criteria in the settlement agreements?	
16	A I think that varied from agreement	
17	to agreement.	
18	You know, there was a director	
19	of claims; and there was also a chief operating	
20	officer and a CEO.	
21	And everything took	
22	direction everyone took direction,	
23	ultimately, from the board of directors.	
24	I think the person most	
25	responsible for supervising the settlements that	

FINAL CONFIDENTIAL

June 1, 2005 William Hanlon, Esquire

		Page 116
1	took place were with Michael Rooney for the bulk	
2	of that time.	
3	But Michael Rooney resigned	
4	from the Center at some point in the early	
5	2000s. So after he left, it would have probably	
6	been Dan Myer – so, different people at	
7	different points in time.	
8	And some of these issues were	
9	also delegated down to individual claims	
10	analysts for particular negotiations.	
11	Q Turning to Appendix C of Exhibit 2,	
12	page -296 of the settlement agreement	
13	A Yes.	
14	Q paragraph 2(a)(1) recites that a	
15	plaintiff can prove exposure by demonstrating	
16	his presence at an "agreed-upon jobsite during	
17	an agreed-upon exposure period."	
18	What was an "agreed-upon	
19	jobsite" and an "agreed-upon exposure period"?	
20	A Well, generally, these were, in	
21	particular cases, job sites and exposure periods	
22	under which the CCR would agree with the	
23	plaintiffs' counsel that one or more of the CCR	
24	members had products that were in use at that	
25	job site at that time.	

FINAL CONFIDENTIAL

June 1, 2005 William Hanlon, Esquire

		Page 117
1	So that if the claimant	-
2	established that he worked at that job site	
3	during that period of time, the CCR would not	
4	contest that there was sufficient evidence of	
5	product identification to justify compensation	
6	under the settlement.	:
7	Q Then it goes on to say that the	
8	plaintiff can demonstrate exposure to the	
9	asbestos-containing product at one or more	
10	members of CCR by providing an affidavit or	
11	deposition testimony or coworker affidavits.	
12	Do you see that?	
13	A I do see it, yes.	
14	Q Is that type of evidence frequently	
15	accepted by the CCR as proof of exposure?	
16	MR. FRIEDMAN: Object to form.	
17	A Yes, I believe it was.	
18	Q And then it lists other evidence	
19	acceptable to the CCR to demonstrate exposure to	
20	one or more CCR members' asbestos-containing	
21	products or to establish exposure at a site	
22	where one or more CCR members'	
23	asbestos-containing products were regularly	
24	used.	
25	What type of other evidence	

FINAL CONFIDENTIAL

June 1, 2005 William Hanlon, Esquire

***************************************			Page 118
	1	was acceptable to the CCR to demonstrate product	J
-	2	ID?	
	3	A I don't have anything particular in	
	4	mind. I'm sure there are a number of	
	5	possibilities.	
	6	One that occurs to me, just	
-	7	looking at this, could be live testimony in a	
	8	court case, for example; but I think this is	
	9	really a catchall to to	
	10	Q Could it include things like	
	11	interrogatory answers or answers to request for	
	12	submissions from prior cases?	
	13	A I suppose it could. I don't know	
	14	for sure, but I suppose it could.	
	15	Q Could it include things like	
	16	invoices, showing asbestos-containing products	
	17	shipped to a particular place?	
1	18	A Potentially, it could.	
	19	Q Could it include testimony from	
I	20	other lawsuits involving CCR members, prior	
	21	testimony?	
	22	MR. FRIEDMAN: Objection to	
	23	form.	
	24	A Potentially, I suppose it could.	
	25	Q The next page, -297 —	
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FINAL CONFIDENTIAL

June 1, 2005 William Hanlon, Ésquire

		Page 119
1	Or actually, I have a	•
2	question:	
3	Were the product	
4	identification and exposure criteria set forth	
5	in this particular agreement similar in nature	
6	to the product identification and exposure	
7	criteria set forth in other CCR group settlement	
8	agreements?	
9	A I suspect so, but I haven't compared	
10	them recently.	
11	Q Turning to page -297, it states:	
12	"A Plaintiff will be deemed to	
13	have satisfied these product exposure	
14	requirements if he or she establishes, by	
15	affidavit or comparably reliable evidence, that	
16	he or she had regular occupational exposure for	
17	a period of at least one year (three months in	
18	mesothelioma cases) during a period when	
19	products supplied by one or more CCR members	
20	were used at that work site."	
21	Why was there a requirement of	
22	showing regular occupational exposure for a	
23	period of at least one year, for everything	
24	other than mesothelioma cases?	
25	A I think it was a negotiated term to	

FINAL CONFIDENTIAL

June 1, 2005 William Hanlon, Esquire

		Page 120
1	reflect sufficient occupational exposure to meet	_
2	a certain level of reasonable causation.	***************************************
3	Q And why was the period of time for	
4	mesothelioma lower than for other	
5	asbestos-related diseases?	
6	A I think the epidemiological evidence	
7	over which litigation occurs suggests that the	
8	amount of exposure to establish causation for	
9	mesothelioma is less than it is for the other	
10	diseases that are subject to the settlement.	1
11	Q In the next paragraph, it states	
12	that "In addition, Plaintiff Counsel must, in	
13	good faith, attempt to submit evidence	
14	concerning Plaintiff's exposure to every CCR	
15	member's asbestos-containing products to which	
16	Plaintiff claims exposure, or to which other	
17	evidence available to Plaintiffs' Counsel	
18	indicates Plaintiff was exposed."	•
19	Why was that a requirement in	
20	this settlement agreement?	
21	A Generally, this information was	
22	relevant to the CCR for purposes of share	
23	allocation.	
24	MR. FINCH: Okay. Well, let's	
25	talk about the share-allocation process.	

FINAL CONFIDENTIAL

June 1, 2005 William Hanlon, Esquire

		Page 121
1	Let's mark this as the next	
2	document.	
3	(Whereupon, Hanlon Deposition	
4	Exhibit No. 4 was marked for	
5	identification.)	
6	BY MR. FINCH:	
7	Q Mr. Hanlon, do you recognize Hanlon	
8	Deposition Exhibit 4?	
9	A Yes.	
10	Q What is it?	
11	A I believe it is a document that was	
12	prepared in response to information requests,	
13	that was related to this deposition.	
14	Q Just going through the columns:	
15	"All CCR Claim Count" does that refer to the	
16	number of claims filed against all CCR members	
17	in a given period of time?	
18	A Well, we're starting with a	
19	population of billed claims.	
20	For those billed claims, the	
21	claims are broken down by the settlement month,	
22	the month in which the CCR settled them.	
23	And the total claim count is	
24	the total number of claims that were settled by	
25	the CCR on behalf of all the CCR members, yes.	

FINAL CONFIDENTIAL

June 1, 2005 William Hanlon, Esquire

		Page 122
1	Q Okay. So the billed claims would be	-
2	the number of claims that CCR paid money to a	
3	plaintiff; is that right?	
4	A Not necessarily.	
5	By billed claims it means	
6	billed to the CCR member. So these are the	
7	claims that the Center billed to its members.	
8	Q Okay. And so, for example, in the	
9	eighth month of 1998, CCR billed to all of its	
10	members 24,551 claims.	
11	And of that amount, Turner &	
12	Newall paid a share of 9,637 of them?	
13	Am I reading that information	
14	correctly?	
15	A No.	
16	Q Okay. Can you explain how this	
17	works?	
18	A I think you said that the Center	
19	billed 24,000 claims in that month; and that's	
20	not what this reflects.	
21	This reflects all billed	
22	claims by the month in which they were settled.	
23	So, the total population of	
24	claims that were billed 24,551 of them were	
25	settled in that eighth month of 1998.	

FINAL CONFIDENTIAL

June 1, 2005 William Hanlon, Esquire

		Page 123
1	Q Okay. With that amendment and that	
2	understanding, let me reask my question.	***************************************
3	So in August of 1998, the CCR	
4	settled 24,551 claims, which were ultimately	
5	billed to some CCR member; is that correct?	
6	A That's correct.	
7	Q And of the 24,500 claims that were	
8	settled in August of 1998, Turner & Newall paid	
9	a portion of the settlement in 9,637 of them; is	
10	that correct?	
11	A They were billed.	
12	At some point T&N stopped	
13	paying their bills.	
14	I suspect they paid all of	
15	this bill; but what this reflects is "billed,"	
16	not "paid."	
17	Q Okay. They were allocated an	
18	obligation to pay 9,600 out of the 24,500 that	
19	were settled.	
20	Whether they ultimately paid	
21	it or not, you don't know. At least they were	
22	billed for that amount?	
23	 A That's what this document reflects, 	
24	yes.	
25	Q Okay. And obviously, all of the	

FINAL CONFIDENTIAL

June 1, 2005 William Hanlon, Ésquire

		Page 124
1	claims settled during the 1998 to 2000 time	•
2	period were when CCR was operating under the	
3	"named only" share allocation system; is that	
4	correct?	
5	A Yes; although even under the "named	
6	only" share allocation system there were and	
7	it's a very small number, but there were	
8	occasional claims that were still settled under	
9	shares that were not strictly "named only."	
10	Q Okay. Is it fair to say that one of	
11	the primary duties of your law firm, in its role	
12	as special counsel to the CCR, was to assist and	
13	make or assist and evaluate the	
14	recommendations relating to the share	
15	allocation?	
16	A Yes.	
17	Q In setting the share allocation	
18	between and amongst the CCR members, I believe	
19	you testified that one factor that went into	
20	that allocation was the occupation of the	
21	asbestos plaintiff; correct?	
22	A Yes.	
23	Q Was another factor the historical	
24	settlement experience for the CCR members?	
25	A Yes. I believe I testified to that.	

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